MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTME	NT OF HEALTH 2016 MAY 18 AM 8: 49
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATH CCR CERTIFICATIO GALENDAR YEAR 20	ER SUPPLY N 15 \(\Lambda\)
CALENDAR YEAR 20 Public Water Supply Nai	me - Une -
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems	
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Communic Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Deper system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published is customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures we email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all the constant of the communication is a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH.	ity public water system to develop and distribute a ding on the population served by the public water in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the then distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach co	opy of publication, water bill or other)
_ Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of On water hills (attach copy of hill)	of advertisement)
☐ On water bills (attach copy of bill) ☐ Email message (MUST Email the message ☐ Other	
Date(s) customers were informed: ///, //	/ , / /
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct methods used	et delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed://	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email message	
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of publis	hed CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: Wayne County M	eus
Date Published: 05 /12 / 30/6	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted: / /
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the fol	lowing address (<u>DIRECT URL REQUIRED</u>):
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR public water system in the form and manner identified above and the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Name Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	d that I used distribution methods allowed by CCR is true and correct and is consistent with
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply	May be faxed to: (601)576-7800
P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	May be emailed to:
CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!	water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Hiwannee Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 770005 & 770008 April 2016

2016 MAY 18 PM 4: 16

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We

are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Hiwannee Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Sarah Doby at 601-735-5249. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of the month at 8:30 AM at 929 Wayne Street, Waynesboro, MS 39367.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

PWS #: 0770005 TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contami	inants						
8. Arsenic	N	2013*	.7	.67	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runc from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
10. Barium	N	2013*	.035	.010035	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013*	3.5	2.9 – 3.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.5	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	.56	.35556	ppm		4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	3	0	ppb		0	AL=	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2013*	3.2	2.9 – 3.2	ppb		50		50 Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Volatile O	rganic	Contami	inants						
76. Xylenes	N	2015	.00359	No Range	ppm		10		10 Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection	on By-	Products							
81. HAA5	N	2015	12	4-20	ppb	0		60 By-Product of drinking water disinfection.	
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2015	102	82- 124	ppb	0	80		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	1.1	.6 – 1.75	Mg/l	0	MDF	RL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS #: 07	70008			TEST RE	SULTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCI	CL Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants						
8. Arsenic	N	2013*	.5	No Range	ppb	n/a		10 Erosion of natural deposits; runc from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
10. Barium	N	2013*	.0275	No Range	Ppm	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013*	3.6	No Range	ppb	100	1	100 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=	 =1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	.608	No Range	ppm	4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=	 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-Pı	oducts						
81. HAA5	N :	2015	13	5 - 17	ppb	0	60 By-Product of drinking water disinfection.	
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2015	133	69- 169	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N :	2015 .	9	.4 – 1.5	ppm	0 MD	RL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015

Disinfection By-Products:

(82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results show that both our systems exceeded the standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Disinfection Byproducts. The standard for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) is .080 mg/1. As you can see in the charts we exceeded that amount. We will be installing a new aeration treatment system to reduce the occurrence of disinfection byproducts.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Hiwannee Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please note: this report will not be mailed to customers individually, it will be published in local paper.

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The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibilities its disking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The weller of the Hiwannee Water Association have received a lower susceptibility renking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Serah Doby at 801-735-52. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of the month at 8:30 AM at 929 Wayne Street, Waynesboro, MS 36367.

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PWS #: 07	70005			TEST RE	SULTS			
Conterninent	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Delected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants						
8. Arsenic	N	2013*	.7	.67	bbp	nia	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runof from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
10. Berlum	N	2013*	.036	.010035	ppm	. 2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013*	3.5	2.9 - 3.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp
14. Copper	i"	2012/14*	5	10	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corresion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluorida	N	2013*	.56	.35556	ppm	*	4	Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2013*	3.2	29-32	bup	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and motal refinence; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Volatile Or 76. Xylenes	N	2015	.0035		ppm		10	10 Discharge from petrolaum factories; discharge from ohemical factories
Disinfection	n By-	Produc	ts					
81. HAA5	N	2015	12	4-20	ppto	. 0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihelomethanes]	Υ	2015	102	82-124	ppb	٥		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	1.1	.6-1.75	Mg/I	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control

PWS#: 07	70008			TEST RE	SULTS			
Contaminant	Violation . Y/N	Date Collecter	Lavel d Detecte		Unit Measurement	MCLG	MC	L Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contan	inants			~			
8. Arsenic	N	2013*	.5	No Range	ppb	n/a		Erosion of natural deposits; runol from crohards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
10. Barium	\ <u>\</u>	2013*	.0275	No Range	Ppm	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N'	2013*	3.6	No Range	ppb	100		100 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N.	2012/14*	2	٥	ppm	1.3	AL"	1.3 Corresion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	\	2013*	.608	No Range	ppm	4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	3	0	ppb	0	ĀL	215 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-Pi	roducts		,	***************************************			
81. HAA5	N	2015	13	6-17	ppb	٥	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2015	133	69-169	ppb	0	80	
Chlorine	N	2015	.9	.4-1.5	ppm ·	O MA)RL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015

Disinfection By-Products:

(82) Total tribulomethames (TFHMs). Some people who drink water containing tribulomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

STANCE OUT THEFT

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	AFFIDAVIT	
WAYNE COUNTY NEWS PO BOX 509 WAYNESBORO, MS 39367	DATE:	5/12/2016
HIWANEE WATER ASSOCIATION PO BOX 929 WAYNESBORO, MS 39367		
2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT	NO.	P.O. NO \$375.66
sworn, says that he is <u>Publisher</u> of the Wayne Couwhich publishes a weekly newspaper in the Count State of Mississippi: and the attached notice appearsue(s) of the Wayne County News. Publish Dates Volume No. MAY 12, 2016 126 19	ry of Wayne,	
Sworn to and subscribed before me on his	DORIS KEANE Commission Expires Oct 14, 2019	